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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

MONEY SAVED, MONEY MADE,

Is the Motto of Those Who Will Shape the Present House.

A GRAND CUT DOWN

Promised in Various Expenditures for the Coming Year.

RIVERS AND HARBORS SUFFER

In the Cyclone of Economy That Has Struck Congress.

Reformers and Retrenchment Advocates in the Saddle—Only Actual Employees to Be Carried on Government Payrolls Hereafter—The Party Policy of the House Outlined in an Authoritative Manner—Preparations for Christmas at the White House—A Postponement of the Festivities at the Vice President's—The Little Harrisons and Their Christmas Tree.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24. There will probably be no general river and harbor bill passed at the present session of Congress. It is understood that this policy has been already practically decided upon. General Casey, the Chief of Engineers, and the Senate Committee on Commerce have been informally notified to this effect. Appropriations will of course be made for the continuation of work on necessary improvements of established waterways, but the usual Republican drag-net bill is to be eliminated from the legislation of the House.

Mr. Holman, in his efforts to reduce the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point commensurate with a good administration of public affairs, will have the assistance, not only of his associates on the Committee on Appropriations, but also of all his colleagues on the Democratic side of the House.

They intend to vindicate the judgment of the people in electing such an overwhelming majority as a protest against the abuses and excesses of the notorious billion-dollar Congress.

Abuses to Be Reached by Committees. It is not only in the bills that come under the purview of the Appropriations Committee that an appreciable saving of public money can be made; there are many abuses existing which can be reached and cured by minor committees. One of these has already been at work, and has found a leak which will be stopped in the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. Rusk's Committee on Accounts has been overhauling the expenses of Mr. Reed's Congress, and found something that accounts in a measure for the total expenditures reached. This investigation has been conducted by a sub-committee, headed by Mr. Dickerson, and it has disclosed a recklessness, to say the least, in the purchase of supplies which will not be repeated under the present management of the House.

What the investigation will finally reveal cannot be now stated, but enough has been shown, it is said, to warrant severe censure of the officials concerned. Glaring Features of Extravagance. Favoritism in making purchases and wanton disregard of the necessities of the service in the quantity purchased and in their distribution are said to be glaring features of this branch of the administration of the last House. The committee will not content itself with pointing out these abuses, but will formulate and report some plan for the purchase of supplies on a business basis, such as is followed in the management of large corporations.

Another thing that has engaged the attention of the committee is the roll of employees. It is an open secret that much "dead wood" has been carried on this roll—men who performed little or no labor, and whose duties were confined to semi-monthly visits to the disbursing officer to receive the emoluments connected with the office. It is announced for the committee that all this is to be changed, so that hereafter only such persons will be carried on the payroll as are necessary to perform the duties of the House and such as actually perform those duties.

The Party Policy Put in Print. The Evening Star to-night prints an article headed "Party Policy in the House," which for various reasons is understood to reflect the views and intentions of Speaker Crisp and the lieutenants whom he has placed at the head of the several committees. For that reason the article has attracted much attention. It is in part as follows:

The party policy of the House is regulated in one of two ways, and the plan once laid down is seldom departed from as to any great degree. One method is for the speaker and three or four gentlemen who have his confidence to determine for themselves what is to be done, and then, by the exercise of extraordinary power, to shape things to that end, first by constraining committees for or against certain measures, and secondly, by discriminating in the recognition of members to make motions and by adopting special rules to promote or retard legislation. The other method of planning the party policy is to meet in caucus and to reach a conclusion after a full discussion, in which every section and every theory may be given a fair hearing, which course to be followed as a majority representing the whole party shall decide to be wise. In such a caucus the ablest men in the House are present, and a question and disposition toward conservatism-looking always to the future of the party—are apt to exercise the strongest influence. The policy of the party they represent, whether it be business or otherwise.

The Speaker's Influence Supreme. It is probable that the latter method will be followed to a considerable extent in the present House, and it is certain that the influence of the speaker and his friends will be exercised to hold the party to those questions as to which there is the least division of opinion, which the leaders of the party are anxious to have kept to the front in the next Presidential contest. They believe, however, that to accomplish this it is best to appeal to the reason of the members who are to be governed, and to let themselves to represent the several constituencies.

It is not a very general misapprehension that the sentiment of the Representatives to this House, believe that it will not be difficult to arrive at a wise policy in this way rather than by arbitrary methods based upon a false assumption. If a wise policy for legislation is not adopted by this method, they believe that it will at least represent the wisdom of the Democratic party.

There is no acknowledgment of difference of opinion among the Democrats on the subject of retrenchment and reform. It is said by all that every possible effort must be made to reduce expenditures. Therefore the Appropriations Committee will be as strong as possible with this object in view.

Only Party Differences on the Tariff. The only acknowledged difference of opinion on the tariff question in the House is that between the two parties. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are all advanced tariff reformers, and the Republicans are representative protectionists of the most radical type. The contrast is marked as a party line. There is a difference of opinion among the Democrats as to the best method of accomplishing a reduction of the tariff under the existing conditions—in the face of a Republican Senate and Executive. But among this difference is not pronounced enough to promise any serious friction, and has not been so much an issue as it has been in many past sessions.

Probably the most important thing that Democratic caucus will be called upon to decide will be whether there shall be a general tariff bill, or that reduction should be attempted by the passage of bills carrying a single item. In this matter the speaker and those who with him believe the latter plan might be more effective at this time will defer to the decision of a majority of the party.

On the silver question there is a division in the party, and in this respect it is predicted that it will be found that the House is fairly represented in the committee. A minority of the Democratic members will have always favored the free coinage of silver. A majority of the Democrats are of the same faith, so that the committee can fairly be said to be representative. But as a majority is disposed toward free coinage.

Getting Even With the Speaker. The actions of Representative Breckinridge in the House yesterday, in preventing the newly appointed committee clerks from getting their names on the payroll until after the holiday recess, has been the subject of much comment and criticism to-day. At first the incident appeared to be of no importance, except to the employes kept out of their two weeks' salary. It begins to look, however, as though the numerous members of the Mills following in the House acted deliberately, with the purpose of announcing to the speaker and his friends what kind of treatment they might expect hereafter, if the committee clerks from the men who have been so conspicuously snubbed.

There seems to be no sympathy among the members with the course of Mr. Breckinridge. Even the Republican members, many friends and proteges among the committee clerks will profit by his exhibition of spleen to the same extent that the Democratic employes stand, especially in the case of the Republican members. Mr. Breckinridge, the Democrats who are to be appointed clerks of the newly appointed committees could all have been sworn in yesterday and begun at once to draw their salaries.

A Serious Delay to Many Men. Owing to the objection the Republican clerks remain on pay all during the holidays and until after the House reassembles on January 5. In the case of many of the expectant clerks this is a very serious one. Several of them came from remote points in the South and West, and are unprepared to stand a two weeks' siege in Washington with no work to do and no money in their pockets.

The friends and patrons of these men among the newly selected committee chairmen will not forget Mr. Breckinridge and his ill-considered objection, especially in view of the fact that he had no higher motive in objecting than to retaliate in a small way for the snubbing treatment accorded the Mills by the speaker.

A Large number of Democrats who suffer because of Mr. Breckinridge's objection are clerks of men who were supporters of Colonel Mills. A majority, however, are Christians. They will all keep a red ink dip for the Kentuckian, and will no doubt apply it hereafter when least expected and with telling force.

Christmas Day at the White House. The children of the Executive mansion will be busy on Christmas morning, with a big tree all ablaze with lights and ornamented with flags of every nation. The Union Jack floats above them all, on the topmost branch. As usual, an interesting little ceremony will be performed by young Benjamin and his sister, Mary Lodge, the programme of which has been arranged by their governess, Fraulein Hanna, in accordance with the old-time German custom. First will be the reading of the invitation to the Christ-child in the German tongue, after which each will deliver a short speech of greeting to their grandparents, and they will then busy themselves for weeks past. Benjamin's efforts to memorize the sentences have been improved upon by a most successful effort to set them down in writing, and as he has his first prize at program, he will take no small pride in presenting the President with the finished copy. Both little ones have rapidly acquired the language under the tuition of the governess, and will be able to read and take a great personal pride in their progress.

A Grand Surprise for the Children. After breakfast at 10 o'clock the family will adjourn to the library, where the elder members will dine alone, and later is preparing a grand surprise in the way of gifts and brightly colored ornaments strung upon every limb of the tall evergreen set up in the middle of the room. The presents will be distributed in the library, and Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Lieutenant and Mrs. Park and Mrs. Dimmock.

Gifts in the shape of turkeys, gloves and cravat pins were presented to all the employees of the White House in recognition of the President and Mrs. Harrison, not one of the large force being forgotten.

The Day at the Vice President's. Owing to the absence of the Vice President the usual custom of the Christmas eve festivities was omitted, and the Christmas tree postponed until the eve of the feast day, in order to await his return to the family circle. The assembled members will dine alone, and later is preparing a grand surprise in the way of gifts and brightly colored ornaments strung upon every limb of the tall evergreen set up in the middle of the room. The presents will be distributed in the library, and Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Lieutenant and Mrs. Park and Mrs. Dimmock.

their dinner guests on Christmas, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Willits, Private Secretary and Mrs. Rockford and Chief Clerk and Mrs. Cassin.

AFTER MONEY OR BLOOD.

A CRANK NOT PARTICULAR WHICH HE SECURED.

He Carried Chemicals, a Battery and a Six-Shooter, and Tried to Use the Latter on Police—His Last of Those Whom He Would Strike for Big Blood.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—[Special.]—Marcus O. Janowitz came to the metropolis for money or blood. It was immaterial to him which he got. Janowitz is a violent and dangerous crank, but was caught a few hours after he got to town. In his pockets were found a navy-size Colt's six-shooter and a pair of dangerous-looking "bills" of his own make. Two sets of clockwork, two empty zinc boxes, an electric battery and five bottles of chemicals were found in a leather bag he carried.

He resisted arrest and drew his six-shooter, but the detectives overpowered him. Janowitz was driven to police headquarters. On the journey he warned the officers to be careful of the way they handled the bag, for fear its contents might explode and blow them to pieces.

At headquarters the crank was questioned by an inspector. The man had letters in his pocket addressed to Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Washington R. Connor, Chauncey M. Depew and E. D. White. The man, demanding that they pay him or suffer death.

Janowitz said the men he intended sending the letters in his possession to owed him thousands of dollars for patent rights he had sold them. He explained that if they paid him promptly he would spare their lives. He had in his notebook these entries of indebtedness: Washington R. Connor, \$25,000; Jay Gould, \$1,435,000; Chauncey M. Depew, \$920,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$800,000; Aaron Zabriessky, \$245,000 and T. Dewitt Talmage, \$400,000. In all, he claims they owe him \$2,900,000.

Janowitz is a native of Rochester, where his family are among the leaders of the town. Half a dozen years ago luckless speculation impoverished him, and he lost his senses.

MILLS AT HIS LAST MILESTONE.

HIS SENATORIAL AMBITION DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Texas Afraid His Elevation Would Be a Blow to Free Coinage—Cullerton or Reagan—The Issue a Strained One.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 24.—[Special.]—The defeat of Roger Q. Mills, the big Texas tariff reformer and recognized lieutenant of Grover Cleveland, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, is having a disastrous effect on his candidacy for the place made vacant in the United States Senate by the resignation of Senator Reagan.

Despite the most strenuous exertions of Mills' friends, however, the tide has returned, and it is now pretty generally conceded that the mantle of Reagan will fall either upon the shoulders of Congressman Cullerton or of Representative Reagan, who will be appointed to fill the position until the Legislature meets and elects a successor.

Mills' friends are endeavoring to bolster up the candidacy of their favorite by appealing to State pride, claiming that the Senatorial succession is his due, as he had been slaughtered in the house of his friends for his pronounced views on free coinage. Had it not been for the reform brought on by the defeat of Mills, the fact that Mills' election would be a tacit endorsement of Cleveland's views on the silver question, when a large majority of the party in the State are unreservedly pledged to free coinage.

All the indications now point to the defeat of Mills in this, his last and greatest ambition.

SAGE'S SAVIOR ON STRIKE.

Clerk Laidlaw Wants \$100,000 for Acting as a Shield for the Millionaire—The Rich Man's Life Preserved at the Cost of Injuries to His Clerk.

SHATTERED BY GAS.

A Three-Story Brick Dwelling Blown to Atoms Just After Midnight.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Miraculous Escape of M. F. Pritchard's Family From Death.

CHILDREN ON THE THIRD FLOOR

Who Were Sleeping at the Time Found Alive in the Cellar.

TAKEN TO THE WEST PENN HOSPITAL

Just after the bells had rung in Christmas this morning the house of M. F. Pritchard, at 2915 S. Main street, was completely shattered and the occupants, seven in number, were all seriously injured by a natural gas explosion. They are now in the West Penn Hospital under the care of half a dozen physicians and, although their injuries are of a dangerous character, none of them are expected to die.

Mr. Pritchard, who kept a grocery in his building, went to the cellar at midnight to get a basket for a customer, which he had stored away. He struck a match and a terrific explosion followed. The cellar had filled up with escaped gas and the instant the match was struck the explosion occurred.

Nothing Left of the Building.

The three story building was blown to atoms, portions of it being blown for half a square. Mr. Pritchard knew nothing but was fished out of the debris half an hour later by the fireman who had responded to a call from box 327.

Mrs. Pritchard, who had just finished a Christmas tree for her children, and had retired, was blown out of bed to the street below. Three children in bed on the third floor were blown along with the flying fragments of the building to the ground.

Mr. Pritchard, who is 33 years of age, suffered a compound fracture of the ankle and had the flesh burned from her face. Her hands and arms were also badly burned. Mr. Pritchard, aged 57, had his fine body scorched by the explosion. The force of the explosion blew him against the cellar wall and he was badly bruised.

Miraculous Escape of the Children. The three children—Arthur, aged 9; Norman, aged 7, and George, aged 4 years—were all rescued from the debris in the cellar after the accident. It is considered almost a miracle that they could be blown from the third story to the bottom of the cellar among the bricks and timbers and escape death. They were all bruised and burned to a greater or less extent, but it is not thought that either one sustained fatal injuries.

Another Victim of a Conspiracy. He spent a part of the summer of 1889 at the Catakall Mountain House. He overheard a conversation between the son of the proprietor and a Mr. Hill, who had an office in Broadway, which convinced him that there was not only a conspiracy to ruin his business, but also a conspiracy to ruin his life. He had several men in his employ and were operated by a bulb in the right-hand trousers' pocket of the wearer. He had seen a man whom he knew as Israel for several weeks before the shooting. When they were used he, Roth, suffered intensely.

"Are you insane, Roth?" asked Mr. Purly. "No, I don't think so," replied Roth, with a sneer. "Is it a fact that you were ever the husband of Mrs. Stewart, as you claimed?" Mr. Purly went on. "No, I should think not. I am not a Hilton."

Why He Shot at Dr. Hall. Roth then testified that his persecutors had not only ruined his business and his health, but had hypnotized his sister and caused her to be taken to a hospital, where she was kept for several weeks before the shooting. He had Hall and his congregation responsible for most of his sufferings, and believed that they keep him from getting work. He bought the pistol with which he shot at Dr. Hall several weeks before the shooting, hoping that if he wrote to Dr. Hall and threatened to shoot him, Dr. Hall would unlearn the conspirators against him and put an end to the persecution. He didn't intend to kill Dr. Hall, but only to wound him in the legs, so as to attract Dr. Hall's attention to his petition for relief from the conspirators. He did not wish to be acquitted on the ground of insanity, because, in his opinion, he was perfectly sane.

Dr. Matthew D. Field and Allen Fitch testified that in their opinion Roth is suffering with chronic delusional insanity and is a dangerous lunatic.

Roth Declares He Is Not Crazy. Dr. Charles L. Dana, of Bellevue Hospital, testified that in his opinion Roth was insane at the time of the attempt to shoot Dr. Hall, and is now insane.

At this point Roth sprung to his feet and asked Judge Martine if he could not return to the witness stand. Judge Martine told him he could, and he again took the witness chair. He said he wished to contradict the doctor who had testified that he was insane, and to say to the jury that he was a perfectly sane man.

Assistant District Attorney Bedford and Lawyer Purly did not aim up Judge Martine charged the jury, and they returned within ten minutes with a verdict acquitting Roth on the ground of insanity, and Judge Martine committed him to the State Asylum for the Insane at Auburn.

ST. PAUL'S WHITE CHRISTMAS.

Heavy Snows Falling in Most of the States in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—A Christmas snow storm set in here to-night. At Britton, S. D., it is snowing hard, with the wind north-west and the mercury 20° above. Everything indicates a blizzard coming. Reports from different parts of the Northwest indicate that the storm is general. The

GOT HIS PENSION AND DIED.

A Veteran of the Mexican War Couldn't Stand the Good News. MR. CARMEL, PA., Dec. 24.—Edward Davis, who for years has been applying for a pension for service rendered in the Mexican War, received information to-day that he would get his money. Overcome by the good news he fell dead.

MORE ANXIOUS FEELING.

A Canadian Public Meeting Declares for Union With Uncle Sam. LONDON, ONT., Dec. 24.—At a public meeting held at Inverkip, Ont., last night a resolution was carried favoring political union with the United States as a means of bringing prosperity to the people of Canada.



CRAZY, NOT A CRANK.

Dr. John Hall's Assailant Sent to an Asylum Instead of the Pen.

HE INSISTS UPON HIS SANITY,

Put Several Doctors Inist That He Is Clearly Of His Base.

JUDGE MELLON WINS.

THE KANSAS CITY COUNCILMAN DID NOT GET THAT \$50,000.

Some Boasting Methods Disclosed—The City Fathers Out There Need Grease to Keep the Political Machinery in Good Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Councilman A. P. Foley against Thomas Mellon, of Pittsburg, for \$50,000 damages for slander, this afternoon returned a verdict for the defendant. The sensational incident of the day was the reading of the deposition of J. C. Irvine, attorney for the incline plane company. In his deposition Mr. Irvine said he went to see Councilman Phelps and was informed that he was crazy if he expected to get anything through Council without boodle, and was referred to Speaker Hayes as the "King of Boodlers."

Mr. Irvine says he went to see Hayes on Phelps' recommendation, and was informed that it would take just \$5,000 to pass the incline plane ordinance. The Council was a machine and needed "grease," and the lubricant was to be divided in the proportion of \$1,000 to himself, \$1,000 to John May, \$500 to Foley and the rest to other members of the Council.

"Whenever I met either Hayes or Bows," said Mr. Irvine, "they always renewed their solicitations for boodle, and after a struggle of over a year I went to Judge Irvine and Hayes and they presented him for bribery unless the incline plane ordinance was called up in the Council and some act taken on it. I wanted to leave Kansas City, and did not care what was done. So the ordinance was taken up at the next meeting and indefinitely postponed. Hayes, before his election, had assured me he would be speaker of the next House, and told me there would be a ring and he would have his own men on the committees, so he could pass any ordinance he desired."

Judge Irvine ruled out the first count in Foley's petition wherein he asked for \$25,000 for libel. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant after an hour's deliberation.

FAILED WITH FULL POCKETS.

Members of an Iowa Firm Accused of Embezzling About \$100,000. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., Dec. 24.—Kimball & Champ, who failed here some time ago for \$200,000, have been placed under arrest. The complainants are Eastern stockholders, and the charge against them is embezzlement.

It is said they have gotten away with about \$100,000. They are now in the States, and have been traveling all over the country, and have been in Honolulu.

AN ALTOONA MAN DEAD.

J. C. Keller Mangled by the Cars at Valparaiso, Ind., Last Night. VALPARAISO, IND., Dec. 24.—[Special.]—J. C. Keller, of Altoona, Pa., was run over by the cars here to-night and instantly killed.

Russia Sides With France, of Course.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Russian Government has decided to support France in her application to the powers to enforce Bulgaria's observance of the capitulation between France and Bulgaria.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS DIRECTORY.

Table with 3 columns: Topic, Page. Topics include: Economy to Rule in Congress, Natural Gas Lets Go, One Crank Declared a Lunatic, The Crowded Car Nuisance, Accidents Caused by Violated Law, Two Holiday Holidays, The Atitk on the Clubs, Winners in High School Examinations, Editorial and Social, Alms of University Extension, What is Happening in Europe, The City's Christmas Programme, A Wonderful Week on the New York Central, Foraker Flirting With Labor, Wait Whitman Dying, A Detective Plot Falls, All the Sporting News, A Girl Liberated From an Asylum, What is Happening in Europe, The New Sea-birds Market, National News and Gossip, De Graw in His Own Behalf, The Oil Fields Gauged, Retail and Commercial Markets, A Complete Story, Some of the Newest Fashions, Scrape for the Scientific.

TO STOP CROWDING.

The Birmingham Line Will Put on Ten More Cars as Soon as Possible.

PROTESTS OF MAGNATES.

Magee, Elkins and Chief Brown Say There Is No Remedy.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM TOO SLOW.

Pittsburgers Not at All Willing to Wait for the Next Car.

DOUBLE-DECKERS ON IN PHILADELPHIA

The movement against crowded street cars is already bearing good fruit. Superintendent Miller Elliott, of the Birmingham Traction Company, was seen last evening by a DISPATCH reporter in regard to that company's intentions in coping with the heavy travel. His attention was called to the open letter of the Conkling Club, and in reply he said that he had received the communication, and also that he had been given orders to prepare 10 of the old cars at once. All possible haste was being made on them in order that the public could be accommodated.

The one short line, cables at Twenty-second street and those on Carson street—first street. I have known these crossings to be blocked from 10 to 15 minutes at a time, which, of course, stops our cars and causes a blockade of the line.

The Teamsters Largely Responsible.

"Then we have an immense amount of trouble with teamsters. The Birmingham second street was turned into a workshop. Just as fast as cars are finished they will be put in operation. The number of cars out yesterday was 22, the balance, with the exception of two loaned to the Second avenue line, are in the shop undergoing repairs. This, of course, cripples the road considerably. "There are several things that cause us a great deal of trouble," said Mr. Elliott, "but are not generally understood by the public. For instance, there are two railroad crossings, one near Thirtieth street and the one on Carson street—first street. I have known these crossings to be blocked from 10 to 15 minutes at a time, which, of course, stops our cars and causes a blockade of the line.

"You can rest assured that we are doing everything in our power to cope with the increased traffic, and just as soon as the cars are ready they will be in operation. Two new dynamo and a new engine are in the course of construction to add to the power," Mr. Elliott, said in conclusion.

"Crowded street cars are dangerous to public health and safety," said Chief Brown in answer to a DISPATCH query, "and it would be a good thing if some plan could be devised to secure rapid transit and seats for all passengers at the same time. But I am afraid it can't be done. The people want rapid transit. If a man now-a-days steps to a street corner and a car is not in sight he gets impatient. The next car that comes along is crowded to the gunn rail line chances out of ten he will climb up on the bumper and hang on behind. If you would suggest to him he had better wait for the next car he would regard you as a fool.

Chief Brown on Theory and Practice. "The crowding of cars could be prevented by an order of the company operating the road or by an ordinance of Councils. The latter plan has been adopted at Chicago, I am told, the requirement being a seat or no fare. I don't believe it will prove as good a regulation in practice as in theory, and look for it to be abolished in a short time.

"The trouble is there are too many people, and the only way to get along is for everybody to accommodate themselves to the crowded condition. Our streets are too crowded. That is evident downtown any day, and it can't be helped. You might widen every street and alley west of Grant street and still the streets would be too full of people for the convenience of pedestrians. The same condition exists as to the vehicle traffic. Suppose the Fifth avenue, the Duquesne and the City of Detroit companies would attempt to cure the crowded car evil by putting on more cars. They are running their schedule so that there is from a minute and a half to two minutes between cars. In event of a blockade of a few moments anywhere on the line the cars get bunched and run along in a regular procession until they get the proper interval. If more cars were put on, reducing the interval to, say, a minute, they would monopolize the streets to such an extent that no other vehicles would have any chance whatever. There is complaint from drivers and owners of vehicles now, but that would be under those circumstances.

"No, sir," concluded the chief. "I can see no remedy for the trouble. People must submit to inconvenience on the cars the same as they do in the stores, on the streets, in the theaters or wherever they go. One good result of rapid transit is that we don't have to stand very long in a crowded car, for you can get from one end of the city to the other in a half hour now-a-days.

President Elkins, of the Pittsburg Traction Company, said: "The proposition to run cars enough at certain hours if the day to give every passenger a seat is not feasible. Everybody wants to get home as soon as possible, and when a car comes along he will board it no matter how full it may be. It could be done possibly by running long trains of cars, but that would not be rapid transit. Trains are hard to handle and are necessarily slow. If they were adopted people would complain more than now. Legislation by the city government to prevent the crowding of cars are talked of in Chicago, but they will become so unpopular that they will be repealed if adopted. The crowding of cars at the present time is extraordinary, and as soon as the holidays are

over, the streets will be less crowded, and the cars will run more smoothly. The city government should consider the interests of the public and the traction companies, and make regulations that will benefit both.

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